

YANKS SAVED PARIS, SAYS GENERAL BUCK

Hero of Berzy Who Led Troops
Hides Own Gallantry
and Medals

UNITS NEVER FALTERED

Calls U. S. Morale Wonderful
as He Tells of Contempt
Felt for Germans.

After strolling through a bombardment armed with a riding crop and a first aid kit, leading his men into one of the fiercest battles of the war, and emerging unscathed, subsequently receiving three decorations for his conspicuous gallantry in action, Major-Gen. Beaumont Buck is in New York, enthusiastic for the American Army and Navy and its achievements. His own he feels are of no concern to any one, and but for the kindness of Major W. H. Woodworth, who was wounded in the fighting, the personal story of Gen. Buck's gallantry would probably be shrouded in history forever.

Gen. Buck, though he doesn't consider it a wound, was severely gassed in the recent fighting. That story will probably remain untold, for he won't talk of himself. He wears the Croix de Guerre, the medal of the Legion of Honor and the American Distinguished Service Cross.

"The morale of the American Army is simply wonderful," he admitted his personal story. "Our men went to Europe for the purpose of winning this war. The Germans describe them as easy to kill but impossible to stop. Our morale is equal to or superior to any that has been known in the history of the world."

"No American unit ever lost a foot of ground that it had once gained. During the last few days when the Germans were halted at Chateau Thierry, they managed to stay the tide by forced marches and concentrations. At least there's no doubt in my mind that they saved Paris."

Turning of War Tide.

"This was the real turning of the tide in this war. July 18 the great offensive was launched. It had been gradually prepared for and we felt that we were going to launch it."

"I was at Berzy-le-Sec with my brigade. We launched five attacks in four days. By July 21 we had lost 75 per cent of our commissioned officers and 50 per cent of our enlisted men—and Berzy had to be taken. Well, we took it," he simply ended.

"But the part you played in it, General," a reporter asked.

"Oh, I was there."

"He was very much there," Major Woodworth broke in. And then he told the story of the General's conduct over his superior officer's gentle protest.

Really, gentlemen—" And Gen. Buck sat by listening and occasionally protesting at "all this talk."

According to the Major's version, corroborated by the War Department in its statement, Gen. Buck acquitted himself admirably under the most trying and dangerous conditions.

On the morning of the fourth day Gen. Buck was ordered to take Berzy. There were not enough officers left for the operation. The General spent the night explaining to the remnants of his brigade the direction and mode of attack. And then when the zero hour came he emerged out of the entrenchments, swinging his riding crop at the head of his men and advancing on the town.

"The brigade went forward, in three lines," Major Woodworth continued. "Gen. Buck was there at the head of the men, seemingly unconcerned for his safety. Half of the brigade was cut up before the town was taken."

Mourning for Dead Comrade.

"While advancing a shell exploded, hitting the brigade adjutant, Major John H. Willis," Gen. Buck got up and walked over to the window in his hotel, the

Astor, and remained there looking out for some minutes.

Major Woodworth continued the story in subdued tones.

"The shell that killed Major Willis knocked Gen. Buck down, but he got up immediately, where he stood forward. There's no use telling of the bombardment, for all know what it is. The brigade reached the town and took it."

"And when it was taken there was a sweet Hun officer that you ever saw. He was mad clean through. It seems that his command, seeing what was coming, silently stole away and left him alone with his battalion. He cursed everybody, including the Hun, and surrendered to Gen. Buck, who received quite a contingent of the Hun army."

"From all accounts it seems that Gen. Buck was not meant to be killed. Not only did he go through this hell of fire in taking the town, but before he started to advance, two of the officers whom he was instructing were wounded by bursting shells. After spending seventeen months in the war, nine of which were in the 'Bad Luck' Gen. Buck has suffered no greater casualty than being gassed, which he considers negligible."

He fought along the Meuse and in the Argonne Forest, where the Americans broke through the hinge of the line, and where the Germans had determined that they should not.

"We went through foot by foot," Gen. Buck said in praising the action of the American soldiers. "We were out sixteen divisions of the German army. These were their last reserves, among them the famous Prussian guards. The whole army was threatened; for this was on the march to Sedan. Rifle and artillery fire had much to do with it, but it was really the invincible spirit of the soldiers that won. The American soldiers had morale on the Boche after the early raids in November of last year."

No "Supermen" Appeared.

"It was in the Cantigny sector where we first captured German prisoners. While they were being marched to the rear, the type of men and their attitudes were noted by our curious soldiers."

"The morale of the American Army is simply wonderful," he admitted his personal story. "Our men went to Europe for the purpose of winning this war. The Germans describe them as easy to kill but impossible to stop. Our morale is equal to or superior to any that has been known in the history of the world."

"Is that what we were afraid of?" they asked themselves. "No, we were afraid of the German soldiers being 'supermen.' These prisoners were a revelation. After that it was all off with the Boche."

"Oh, the American soldier's morale is marvelous. But don't forget the navy. If it hadn't been for it this war would not have been possible for us to win. Getting so many of our men across the sea is simply phenomenal; that's where we fooled the Kaiser."

The arrival of Americans in force at the time they arrived won this war. I know. I was there seventeen months. It is due to the backing of the people at home and the American and British navies that we are where we are today."

"Why, these ravines swarmed the U-boats so hard that it made it possible to get the men over," he concluded.

Gen. Buck's brigade was the first to fight under an organized American attack, capturing Cantigny. It was here that the American troops proved themselves second to none, Gen. Buck said.

Getting so many of our men across the sea on a transport, where he learned in mid-ocean that an armistice had been signed, Gen. Buck went to the Astor and was registering when he heard a cry and felt two arms around his neck hugging him tightly.

"Oh, Daddy! Daddy! Tell me you're not hurt. Tell me you're not hurt. You dear girl, of course I'm not; your daddy's all right."

"Oh, let me see your medals!" she asked as soon as she could quit sobbing in her anxiety and joy.

But the General balked. He didn't open his coat until after he and his daughter, Mrs. Pauline Paine, had left the hotel for her home in the city. Her husband, Capt. Albert T. Paine, is in France. Gen. Buck left for Washington last night.

May Elect Foch and Clemenceau.

Paris, Nov. 15.—Members of the French Academy at a meeting held yesterday decided to hold an exceptional election session next Thursday. In spite of the academic secrecy it is certain that Marshal Foch and probably two Premier Clemenceau will be elected without a contest.

Pledge Service to Merchant Fleet.

Boston, Nov. 15.—Several hundred merchant marine apprentices in training under the direction of the United States Shipping Board met here today and pledged themselves to remain in service in order to help in manning the growing fleet of merchant vessels. Henry Howard, director of recruiting, assured the apprentices that the shipbuilding programme would be continued.

SHIPS LACKING FOR MORGAN TNT STORES

Large Quantity on Hand When
Explosion Destroyed 12-
155,839 Pounds.

PLANT WAS BUILT BY U. S.

Investigators Learn Company
Did Not Spend a Dollar
in Construction.

The reason such large quantities of explosives were stored at Morgan, N. J., at the time of the explosion, October 4, was that the United States Government was unable to get ships for the transportation of munitions. This was revealed yesterday before the Senate committee investigating the explosion.

Millions of tons of ammol, said the witnesses, were manufactured at the plant; and when sea transports could not be procured for it, the plant managers had to store much of it in the immediate vicinity. TNT and nitrate of ammonia were stored for the same reason.

In a word, said the witnesses, had the Government been able to move the output with the speed that had been expected, much of the damage caused by the explosion would not have taken place. The consequent loss of life, it was also asserted, would have been reduced under proper shipping conditions.

Vice-president E. A. Yates of the T. A. Gillespie Company was in the witness chair most of the day. Senator Frelinghuysen asked him at length concerning the financial arrangements of his company with the Government. It was shown that the company did not put a dollar into construction.

Government Financed Work.

The Government financed the work on a basis of cost plus 10 per cent. For the promoters. Under the first construction contract the company received 10 per cent of the gross expenditures and under the second agreement it received 8 per cent. The Government spent \$12,000,000 on the plant, of which the Gillespie company received \$1,200,000 in commissions.

Mr. Yates said that T. A. Gillespie, president of the company, received \$12,000 a year for superintending the construction and that a like amount was paid to Major Armstrong of the British army as an expert in construction work.

Senator Frelinghuysen wanted to know why a British officer should have been employed on such terms.

"The Ordnance Department advised his employment," replied Mr. Yates.

It was shown that 12,155,839 pounds of explosives were destroyed by the blast out of a total on hand of 20,855,079 pounds, and that 456,000 pounds was loaded on cars on sidings of the plant.

"Do you consider that this afforded a menace to life and property in the surrounding country?" asked the Senator.

"Yes," said the witness.

No Control Over Raw Material.

"Why did you allow that amount to be kept on the cars?"

"We had no other place to put it. We had no control over the raw material which the Government kept sending to the plant. Magazine designed to hold 150,000 pounds of TNT or nitrate ammonia actually held 265,000. Others designed to hold 250,000 pounds actually held 450,000 pounds. The Government should have shipped a consignment September 26, but could not get the necessary tonnage, and the output piled up at the plant. We kept manufacturing and the Government kept sending the raw material. There was nothing left for us to do but allow the finished product to accumulate."

The committee took a short recess and viewed the plant. At the close of the session adjournment was taken for a week, when the questioning of witnesses will be resumed. Senator Frelinghuysen will continue the investigation alone next Thursday.

Fifteen witnesses called by the company will be heard, and a conclusion of the hearing is expected within a week from next Saturday.

RYAN TELLS SECRET OF AIRPLANE PHONE

Method of Radio Communica-
tion, Guarded During War,
Known Early in 1917.

COL. CULVER IS INVENTOR

System Which Baffled Ger-
mans Perfected With Aid of
E. J. Simon of New York.

One of the secrets of the war was revealed yesterday by John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production. He said that American pilots fighting in France were directed by their squadron commanders, who talked into the transmitter of a wireless telephone. But the fact that radio communication has been perfected by Americans so that no motor, no propeller, is too loud to drown out the human voice that vibrates through the ether into the ear of the airplane pilot is not quite as much of a secret as Mr. Ryan supposed.

The man who perfected this device, who adapted the wireless telephone to the airplane and gave the Americans a wonderful advantage over the puzzled German aviators, is Col. Clarence C. Culver, U. S. A., now stationed in Washington. He has been working on it for ten years. As long ago as February 7, 1917, it was publicly announced from San Diego, Cal., that Culver, then a Captain, had supervised a successful test of radiotelephonic communication between a military plane in flight and a land station.

Ryan Tells of Device.

In making his announcement yesterday regarding the use of the wireless telephone on the western front up to the armistice was signed Mr. Ryan said:

"There are some details concerning it which we cannot discuss yet but the radio device worked out during months of experiment went into actual service some weeks ago. I have myself, standing on the ground, given orders to a squadron flying in the air and watched them maneuver accordingly. The transmission of the voice is clear enough to be heard distinctly through the sound of the airplane motor. It is in every way satisfactory."

Mr. Ryan said he could not discuss the distances over which the radio telephone has worked but they are known to be a matter of several miles. It was said in Washington that the Germans got some inkling of what the Americans were doing just before hostilities ceased.

Col. Culver when a Lieutenant was an observer of the great aviation meet at Belmont Park in 1910. He was one of the first to appreciate the possibilities of radio conversation from plane to plane and from ground to plane. He went to work on the problem. He and E. J. Simon, a radio engineer of New York, jointly directed the test held in San Diego a year and nine months ago.

Tests Prove a Success.

A newspaper despatch, published on the following day, said:

"Flying at an altitude of 800 feet in a tractor biplane piloted by Capt. Herbert Dargue, Capt. Culver succeeded in transmitting several verbal messages a distance of approximately three miles."

The day after the next ten days Capt. Culver and Mr. Simon expect to have little difficulty in engaging in extended conversations while flying in two distinct airplanes many miles apart. The War Department has set aside two Martin military tractors for radio telephonic experimentation."

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motions of the leading planes, as had been the training of a squadron.

The next morning this was said exclusively, on the authority of Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America, that the radio telephone had been utilized.

Last night Mr. Woodhouse said the credit for this application of radio communication belongs to Col. Culver. Asked if he thought the Germans had learned the secret in time to make effective use of it, Mr. Woodhouse said:

"I do not know. You understand that sometimes a man trying to work out the secret of another man's contrivance gets hold of every element except a single one that is essential."

Police Department
Orders

TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS.
To take effect Nov. 16, 1918:

LIUTENANT.
Vance C. Lavender, 74th Prec., to 22d Prec.

TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS.
INSPECTORS.
Joseph A. Brady, 35th Prec., in charge of 35th Insp. Div., in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, during absence of acting inspector on vacation.

William P. Butler, 19th Insp. Div., in charge of 19th Insp. Div., in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, during absence of inspector on vacation.

CAPTAIN.
James A. Brady, 35th Prec., in charge of 35th Insp. Div., in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, during absence of acting inspector on vacation.

PATROLMEN.
John J. Hualach, 25th Prec., assigned to clerical duty on enemy alien registry, for 14 days from 8 A. M. November 19, during absence of operator on vacation.

Joseph C. Leavitt, 25th Prec., to 29th Prec., assigned as operator of patrol wagon, for 14 days from 8 A. M. November 19, during absence of operator on vacation.

Hendrick Wilkins, 39th Prec., to Headquarters Div., Division of Transportation, for 15 days from 8 A. M. November 19, during absence of operator on vacation.

John J. Keane, 8th Prec., to Headquarters Div., Division of Transportation, for 15 days from 8 A. M. November 19, during absence of operator on vacation.

Charles Orr, 9th Prec., to Headquarters Div., office of the Chief Inspector, for 15 days from 8 A. M. November 19, during absence of operator on vacation.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters Div., Division of Transportation, for 15 days from 8 A. M. November 19, during absence of operator on vacation.

William W. George, 10th Prec., to 15th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 15 days from 8 A. M. November 19, during absence of operator on vacation.

From precincts indicated to 2d Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 15 days from 8 A. M. November 19, during absence of operator on vacation.

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St. Charles O'Rourke, 9th Insp. Div., for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 8th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 10th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 14th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 18th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 22d Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 26th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 30th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 34th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 38th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 42nd Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

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From precincts indicated to 50th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 54th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

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From precincts indicated to 70th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

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From precincts indicated to 78th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 82nd Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 86th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 90th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 94th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 98th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 102nd Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

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From precincts indicated to 118th Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 122nd Insp. Div., in duty in addition to his other duties, for 3 days from 8 A. M. November 19, to be deducted from vacation.

From precincts indicated to 126th Insp. Div., in duty in addition